

Handbook of the National American Woman Suffrage Association

HANDBOOK of the NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION and Proceedings of the Convention NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION VOTES FOR WOMEN HELD AT CLEVELAND, OHIO APRIL 13, 1921 Sec. I No. 73A

HANDBOOK *of the* NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION *and* PROCEEDINGS *of the* CONVENTION Held at Cleveland, Ohio April 13, 1921 *Edited by* NETTIE ROGERS SHULER NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION 171 Madison Avenue, New York City

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HISTORICAL DATA

The National American Woman Suffrage Association was formed on February 17, 1890, by the union of the National Woman Suffrage Association (organized in 1869) and the American Woman Suffrage Association (organized in 1869).

Purpose: The object of this Association shall be to secure protection, in their right to vote, to the women citizens of the United States, by appropriate National and State legislation.

The organization was incorporated on April 16, 1890, under the laws of the District of Columbia by Susan B. Anthony, Vice-President; Jane H. Spofford, Treasurer, and Lucia E. Blount.

ARTICLE OF INCORPORATION No. 5.—Acts of Incorporation.—L. B. NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION (Certificate of Incorporation.) Recorded April 16, 1890, 1 P. M.

BE IT KNOWN TO ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, That we, the undersigned, each of whom is a citizen of the United States, and more than twenty-one years of age, namely, Susan B. Anthony, who resides at Rochester in the State of New York; Jane H. Spofford who resides at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, and is a citizen of said District of Columbia, and Lucia E. Blount, who also resides at Washington aforesaid, and is a citizen of the said District of Columbia, desiring to associate ourselves together as a body corporate for education purposes, including the mutual improvement of ourselves and our associates; we, the said undersigned, in pursuance of the laws in force in the said District of Columbia, including the Act of Congress approved May 5th, 1870, the Act of Congress amendatory 4 thereof approved April 23rd, 1884, and all laws in relation hereto, that are in force in the District of Columbia, and for the purpose of effecting such incorporation, do sign and acknowledge this Certificate, and herein state, declare and certify the following:

I. The name and title of the said corporation by which it shall be known in laws is, The National American Woman Suffrage Association.

II. The term for which said organization is organized is fifty years.

III. The particular business, purpose and object of the said Society and Corporation is the education of women, including the mutual improvement of the members of the said corporation, and the general diffusion of knowledge among women.

IV. The number of the Trustees of the said corporation for the first year of its existence is there.

V. The names of the three Trustees who are to be the managers of the said corporation for the first year of its existence, are Susan B. Anthony, Jane H. Spofford and Lucia E. Blount.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we hereunto set our hands this 14th day of April, A. D. 1890.

Witness present, Alexander B. Lauer, as to Susan B. Anthony.

Witness as to Jane H. Spofford, Lucia E. Blount. Emma M. Gillett. Susan B. Anthony, Jane H. Spofford, Lucia E. Blount.

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DIRECTORY OF OFFICERS 1920-1921

President

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT 171 Madison Ave., New York City

First Vice-President

MRS. STANLEY McCORMICK 171 Madison Ave., New York City

Second Vice-President

MISS. MARY GARRETT HAY 404 Riverside Drive, New York City

Third Vice-President

MRS. GUILFORD DUDLEY Nashville, Tenn.

Fourth Vice-President

MRS. RAYMOND BROWN 171 Madison Ave., New York City

Fifth Vice-President

MRS. HELEN H. GARDENER 1838 Lamont St., Washington D. C.

Treasurer

MRS. HENRY WADE ROGERS 171 Madison Ave., New York City

Corresponding Secretary

MRS. FRANK J. SHULER 171 Madison Ave., New York City

Recording Secretary

MRS. HALSEY W. WILSON 171 Madison Ave., New York City

Directors

Mrs. Charles H. Brooks, Kansas

Mrs. J. C. Cantrill, Kentucky

Mrs. Richard E. Edwards, Indiana

Mrs. George Gellhorn, Missouri

Ben Hooper, Wisconsin

Harriet Taylor Upton, Ohio

Miss Esther G. Ogden, New York

Mrs. George A. Pierson, Pennsylvania

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FOREWORD

This pamphlet contains the last report of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. This association, and its predecessors whose aim and work in carried forward, have published reports

of their proceedings for seventy-four years. The records from 1848, when the first Woman's Rights Convention was held, to 1884, are preserved in the History of Woman Suffrage. The records since 1884 have been published annually, this report closing the series.

There have been few women whose words or deeds during the last half century have warranted their mention in our national history who have not at some time been members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and hundreds of men and women who are known as leaders of thought have spoken upon its platform. In the earlier years, contending for the fullest freedom of all women to educational, industrial, civil, social and political opportunity, the association was the sole exponent of the woman's cause in the United States. During those years prejudice was intensely stubborn and bitter and all progress for the woman's movement was made against the current of public opinion. In later years when many organizations of women each carrying forward some specific phase of the woman's struggle had come into existence, the National American continued to lead the advance section of the movement, and devoted its endeavors exclusively to the campaign for woman suffrage.

It now has the proud satisfaction of having achieved its purpose and finished its work. It has bequeathed to American women an opportunity, a dignity and liberty which in 1848 were a dream in the minds only of a few. With this final report one of the most unique and significant chapters of American history is closed.

Carrie Chapman Catt.

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**MINUTES OF THE CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION
Hotel Statler, Cleveland Wednesday, April 13, 1921, 10 A. M.**

The delegates which had been regularly called consisted of the Board of Officers and the Executive Council as of February, 1920, or its proxies.

Mrs. Catt presided.

The Chair stated that owing to severe illness, Mrs. Rogers the Treasurer and Miss Young, appointed member of the Board, could not be present. Mrs. Catt paid a tribute to the loyal and efficient service of both and expressed personal regret that they were absent.

Upon motion of Mrs. Dudley, duly seconded, it was voted that telegrams of sympathy and appreciation go to Mrs. Rogers and Miss Young.

The Treasurer's typed report was presented and upon motion of Mrs. Morrisson, Illinois, duly seconded, it was adopted.

Mrs. Shuler, in the absence of Mrs. Rogers, presented the final report of the Oversea Hospitals fund, which, upon motion of Mrs. Brooks, Kansas, duly seconded, was accepted.

The Chair made a report of receipts and disbursements of the Leslie Fund, saying that as soon as the estate was settled she would tell the detailed story.

Mrs. Shuler presented the report of the year's work directed from National Headquarters, which, upon motion of Mrs. Hooper, duly seconded, was accepted.

The final report of the National Publishing Company was presented by Miss Ogden and was accepted.

The Chair addressed the Convention saying that there were reasons why the National American Woman Suffrage Association should not at this time be dissolved. (1) Legal attacks on the Federal Amendment are still pending and there are attempted efforts to secure submission of repeal. The association must remain till no further efforts are made to invalidate the amendment. (2) The necessity of some authority to give advice and to help our dependencies, Philippines, Porto Rico and Hawaii. (3) Several bequests, delayed because estates are not settled.

The Chair stated that the incorporation does not expire till 1940. Conventions of elected delegates are no longer feasible, and therefore, continuation without conventions should be provided for in an amendment constitution, such amendments to be confirmed by the Executive Council.

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The Chair called upon Mrs. McCulloch, appointed attorney in the case of the Dickinson bequest to state the necessary provisions for a constitution providing for such continuation. Mrs. McCulloch suggested that Mrs. Catt have power to name two others to formulate necessary amendments and then send them by correspondence to the Executive Council for approval.

At this point it became known that two women, Mrs. Firth, Kentucky, and Mrs. Haggard of Wyoming, holding proxies asked whether they were eligible to vote.

Upon motion of Mrs. Brotherton, Michigan, seconded by Mrs. Cantrill, Kentucky, and Mrs. Baur, Illinois, it was voted that Mrs. Firth, Kentucky, and Haggard, Wyoming, be accepted as regular members of the Executive Council.

Upon motion of Mrs. McCulloch, Illinois, duly seconded, it was unanimously voted that as it was the consensus of opinion that the National American Woman Suffrage Association be not now dissolved, the Chair appoint two other members to act with Mrs. Catt on a committee to amend the constitution of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in accordance with suggestions made and that the reworded constitution be sent to members of the Council for approval. The Chair appointed Mrs. Nettie R. Shuler and Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch to serve with her.

Upon motion of Mrs. Morrisson, Illinois, duly seconded, it was unanimously voted that the present Directors be elected to serve under the conditions stated. The following were then elected: Mrs. Charles H. Brooks, Kansas; Mrs. J. C. Cantrill, Kentucky; Mrs. Richard E. Edwards, Indiana; Mrs. George Gellhorn, Missouri; Mrs. Ben Hooper, Wisconsin; Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Ohio; Miss Esther G. Ogden, New York, and Mrs. George A. Piersol, Pennsylvania.

Upon motion of Mrs. McCormick, duly seconded, it was voted that the League of Women Voters be asked to assume the auxiliaryship to the International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

Upon motion of Mrs. Morrisson, duly seconded, it was voted that the National American Woman Suffrage Association notify the League of Women Voters that the National American Woman Suffrage Association was no longer an auxiliary of the National Council of Women.

The Chair recognized Miss Adele Clark of Virginia who offered the following: Resolved that on behalf of Virginia and of those States where ratification was defeated we express thanks to the States which ratified, with the assurance that in the bitterest moments of our defeat the thought that sustained us above all others was, that the fact that we owed our enfranchisement to the women of other States might create in this country a feeling of sisterhood which would abolish sectionalism. Upon motion of Miss Weil, North Carolina, seconded by Mrs. Ridgely, Delaware, this resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mrs. Milton, Mrs. Kenny and Mrs. Dudley gave stirring on Tennessee's ratification of the Federal Amendment. Mrs. Milton, Tennessee, 9 asked that valiant helpers among the men of Tennessee during the ratification campaign receive service certificates from the National Association. Upon motion of Miss Hay, duly seconded, it was voted that service certificates be sent to men whom Tennessee desires to honor.

The Chair in her closing remarks urged the importance of getting State records into libraries, including our own and the opposition's literature. She reminded the Council that archives now cast aside will be of great interest some day after controversy and propaganda are over.

Further she said that there are many who would like to go forward with the women upon whom new political responsibilities have been placed but that duty to stay by the old job. She urged upon women the necessity of the best training in order to come to an understanding of what they want before attempting to function. She reminded the Council that formerly it fell to women to conserve civilization through the control of all the rudimentary arts and industries while men went forth to do the fighting. The intent of that division of labor continues today but men have stolen the industries from women and have imparted to the management the inherited belligerency and so have carried pugnacity to women's world. She said that she believed women would come back to the old division of work and clear away the hunting, the killing, the warring from the world.

Justina L. Wilson, *Recording Secretary*.

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REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

The six months following the Chicago Convention were not only busy ones but they were months full of anxiety for all of us. There was the big task of completing ratification to which every energy was bent; there was the question of possible referenda; of legal complications; of enabling legislation and of holding our lines solid until the 36th should be won.

We had all realized that the opposition would mass at the end and that ratification in the last few states would be accomplished under great difficulties, but none of us had sensed the bitterness of the strife nor realized the almost insurmountable obstacles to be overcome. There is no wish in this report to chronicle the history of the long days and nights of anxiety, of alternate hopes and fears; there is no time to set down the record of heroic achievement, to tell of the strategic moves to checkmate and overcome the designs of the enemy which finally broke the opposition and brought victory. There is only time to tell in the most sketchy and abbreviated fashion some of the activities of the past fourteen months.

1. *Office Changes*.— By the liquidation of the National Publishing Company April 1st, the conclusion of the Oversea Hospitals work and the crowding into smaller space of the National Association, it was possible to house with us the Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission and the Woman Citizen which had previously occupied the floor above the National Association Headquarters. Radical

reduction in headquarters expenses was thus made possible also, as we shared work and reception rooms, the National retaining only one entire office on the floor. As fast as possible the staff was reduced and now consists of one stenographer and one general office assistant. Miss Bates, who has been the accountant of the National for many years, became the accountant as well for the Leslie Commission, May 1st.

2. *Correspondence.*— For some ratification of the Federal amendment made little change in the amount of correspondence received at the National Headquarters. But it did alter the character of the letters requiring answer. There was a great influx of requests for information concerning the past work of the National Association and for educational and political material for the women voters, both from former active suffragists, indifferent 11 and even opposing women. All request for citizenship material pertaining to the League of Women Voters were sent to the headquarters of that organization, but there still remained so many letters to answer that for months the Association seemed to be a clearing house for information for the whole country.

3. *International Woman Suffrage Alliance.* —The New York Section of the National Board has held seventeen meetings since the Chicago Convention, the largest number by far were for the consideration of questions pertaining to ratification. Among other things which received attention were the Convention of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance to which the National American Woman Suffrage Association contributed its full quota of twelve delegates and twelve alternates. Accompanying them were the two International officers from the United States, Mrs. Carric Chapman Catt, President, and Mrs. Stanley McCormick, first Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Josephus Daniels, by appointment of President Wilson, as a representative of the United States Government and Miss Marjorie Shuler as press representative of the American contingent and special correspondent for the Woman Citizen. The Board voted to raise \$1000 toward the budget of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

Later two women were appointed by the Board to serve on committees. Mrs. Frederick Nathan on the International Committee of Enfranchised Women, and Dr. Katherine Bement Davis on the International Social Hygiene Committee.

4. *Literature.* —At the National Headquarters an inventory was made of literature on hand and it was offered to be Philippines, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Jamaica and Newfoundland, and as a result two large cases have been shipped to Newfoundland and one to Porto Rico. A letter received March 17th from a suffrage worker in Porto Rico encloses copy of the suffrage bill already presented by Mr. Lastra Charriez. The bill provides that women be granted suffrage on the same terms as men. The

National Association has been sponsor for the campaign in Porto Rico and has contributed money and literature.

5. *Press Work.* —Early in 1920 the Department of Field Press Work was discontinued and the method of assisting in State press work changed to meet the new situation created by the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment. Prior to that time the Bureau had kept up a close connection, by means of a running correspondence 12 and various direct press services, with the press departments of about forty States. After ratification the Bureau's program was directed toward cooperation, State by State, wherever ratification difficulties developed.

In this change of program the Bureau sent a personal representative, Miss Marjorie Shuler to handle the publicity at the various seats of war. She spent three months in Delaware and nearly two months in Tennessee.

In May the Research Department, headed by Mrs. Boyd, was transferred to Washington and the League of Women Voters, but a force of four filing clerks and clippers had to be maintained at New York Headquarters to take care of the material that was pouring in and the demands that were still being made on us as a suffrage information center.

Outstanding features of the Press Bureau's 1920 program were the plate services issued to North Carolina, Connecticut and Tennessee, the direction of an advertising campaign in Vermont, cooperation on the big stunt, the Emergency Corps in Connecticut, the Bureau's part being to nationalize it, and regular almost daily news services sent into North Carolina and Tennessee.

From May to August the Bureau supplied plate service to 573 newspapers in North Carolina. In May 162 newspapers in Connecticut. In August 141 newspapers in Tennessee and in April through the Hays Advertising Company all the newspapers of Vermont (94 of them) contained advertising. In addition to these special services, press material was for several months sent to all parts of the country.

As soon as ratification was completed curtailment followed and finally the Press and New service departments were abolished entirely.

6. *Financial Assistance to States.* —Since the Chicago Convention of the Association February, 1920, the following financial assistance to States has been given.

Illinois.—Dues of \$300 were cancelled.

Tennessee was given \$900 to pay legal fees to retain Presidential and Municipal Suffrage.

Nebraska \$200 to assist in the campaign for the adoption of the New Constitution which included Woman Suffrage.

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The National also paid for help of various kinds for ratification in ten States—Tennessee, North Carolina, West Virginia, Delaware, Virginia, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Vermont, South Carolina and Connecticut—\$11,960.58. In addition to this the Leslie Commission gave assistance to South Carolina, Delaware, Vermont, Tennessee, Connecticut and North Carolina to the amount of \$14,496.90.

Since the Chicago Convention, February, 1920, the total amount contributed by the National Association and Leslie Commission for Ratification campaigns was \$28,957.48, and it will be remembered that thirty-two States had ratified at the close of the Chicago Convention.

Literature was furnished to North Carolina South Carolina Delaware Virginia Mississippi

This is not included in the figures given above.

The office furniture of the National Association still in Washington was contributed to the League of Women Voters for its offices at 918 Munsey Building and the Leslie Commission also sent furniture to Washington for the use of Mrs. Boyd and Miss Halsey of the Data Department.

7. Disposition of Archives.— The historically and most important documents and possessions of the National Association are being put in shape to go to the Smithsonian Institution, where there have already been installed Miss Anthony's picture and her red shawl, her pretty silver teapot and her cup and saucer, the last purse she used, the mahogany table whereon the famous Bill of Rights was signed by our first leaders in 1828. Dr. Shaw's picture, a place for Mrs. Catt's picture, the Testimonial of the Southern States to Dr. Shaw; the official copy of the Federal Woman Suffrage Amendment with Secretary Colby's letter of transmittal and the gold pen with which the Federal amendment was signed by Vice President Marshall and Speaker Gillett and by them presented to the National Association. The cases are well placed in a light corner and are labeled, "An Important Epoch in American History" and "Bequest of the National American Woman Suffrage 14 Association." Other important documents will be added from time to time. It is quite probable that the files of the Data Department will be accepted by the New York City Library and that in addition bound copies of the Year Books of the N. A. W. S. A., International Woman Suffrage Alliance, the Woman's Journal and

Woman Citizen will be placed in the Smithsonian Institution and also among the archives in the New York Library.

8. *Legal*.— At every step that was taken in the long and devious way of securing ratification, Mrs. Catt kept the Presidents of State Suffrage Associations and Presidents of Leagues of Women Voters fully notified.

In April efforts were made by the opposition to use influence with the Attorney Generals of States to declare the Federal Suffrage Amendment when it was finally ratified, unconstitutional. Whereupon Mrs. Catt sent a bulletin enclosing the opinion of Ex-Justice Charles Evans Hughes to the Presidents and to the Attorney Generals of all States.

In May, by vote of the Board, Ex-Justice Charles Evans Hughes was retained by the National American Woman Suffrage Association as its counsel.

On June 1st came the decision by the Supreme Court of the United States on the Hawke Case. It declared that it was unconstitutional for a State to hold a referendum on a Federal amendment duly ratified by its Legislature in the manner prescribed by the Federal constitution.

The opinion of the United States Supreme Court did three things. It quashed the referendum on ratification of the Federal Amendment, then pending in Ohio, prevented further referenda, and it removed the former legal disability from legislative action in Tennessee.

9. *Political*.— June 8th a memorial from the officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association was presented by Miss Hay to the Resolutions Committee of the National Republican Convention meeting in Chicago.

The Memorial was drawn up in the form of a protest and while it recognize all that Republican Party had done to bring about Ratification, it just as strongly drew attention to the fact that it had failed to give as ratification of the needed thirty-sixth 15 State. Miss Hay also addressed the members of the Resolutions Committee of the Republican Party on the responsibility of the Republican Party to secure the thirty-sixth State.

June 29th Mrs. Dudley, Third Vice-President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and delegate at large from Tennessee to the Democratic National Convention in session in San Francisco, presented a plank on ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

The Democratic and Republican National Committees met July 20th and July 21st respectively in Columbia, Ohio. Headed by Miss Esther G. Ogden, a Director of the National American Woman

Suffrage Association, a deputation of Democratic women, including Mrs. Wittpen of New Jersey, Mrs. Jerman of North Carolina and Miss Charl Williams of Tennessee appeared before the Democratic Committee and urged that the Committee leave no stone unturned to secure ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment by Tennessee and North Carolina. Miss Ogden presented a memorial from the National American Woman Suffrage Association, signed by Mrs. Catt.

On July 21st Mrs. George Soden of Illinois and Miss Mary Olcott, Mrs. James Stokes and Mrs. William A. Allee, all of Connecticut, in a delegation sent by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, urged on the Republican National Committee the necessity of completing ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment as a matter of justice to women and in order to make valid the claim of the Republican Party that it had secured the enfranchisement of women.

10. *Organizers.* —At the time of the Chicago Convention, it was thought that the services of the eight organizers then on our staff could be disposed with, with the single exception of Mrs. McMahon, who was then at work in the Delaware ratification campaign. But in March we had to call upon Mrs. Cunningham, Miss Gertrude Watkins, and Miss Liba Peshakova to go to Mississippi. The defeat of ratification by the Delaware Legislature on June 2nd and the subsequent special session of the North Carolina legislature in August necessitated our recalling Miss Pidgeon and Miss Trax who with Mrs. McMahon went to North Carolina where they remained until August 19th. Miss Betsy Edwards of Indiana gave valuable assistance in Delaware.

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11. *gains and Losses.* —Arizona ratified on February 12th and Virginia defeated ratification on February 12th, while the National Association was still in convention session. Virginia suffragists immediately pushed for a presidential suffrage bill. This bill was introduced in the Senate of the Virginia Legislature about February 15th, 1920, and in the House of Delegates about two weeks later. In the Senate it was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations; in the House, to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. It never left either committee, and, so far as is known, was never acted upon in committee. It is supposed that it was tabled because of a gratuitous opinion of the Assistant Attorney-General of Virginia which pronounced the bill unconstitutional. After this, the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia which had worked for its passage, felt that it would be more practical to spend all its efforts on the passage of a "Qualifications Bill," the introduction of the Presidential Suffrage Bill having paved the way for its passage.

On March 12th the House of Delegates by a vote of 64 to 17 passed the Qualification Bill already voted upon favorably by the Senate, providing machinery to enable the women of the State to vote

when the Federal Amendment should be adopted, showing that Virginia legislators realized the futility of their vote against ratification.

Maryland's legislature voted against ratification February 17th.

New Mexico ratified February 19th.

Oklahoma February 27th.

West Virginia March 10th.

Washington March 22nd.

In February, 1920, the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention reconvened. One of the first resolutions presented was one asking that full suffrage for women be included in the provisions of the new constitution.

The men of Kentucky showing their impatience with the delays of other States in ratifying the Federal Suffrage Amendment passed a presidential suffrage bill in March.

March 30th the Senate of Mississippi voted favorably on ratification by a majority of 1 but on March 31st the House defeated the Resolution.

On March 29th, 1920, the Mississippi Legislature passed a bill granting Mississippi women the right to vote in the primaries. By 17 its provisions registration was required before August first and the poll tax was abrogated.

During April it was a question as to which State, Delaware, North Carolina, Vermont or Connecticut would become the 36th. The North Carolina Democratic Convention in Raleigh early in April, by a vote of 585 to 428 recommended ratification of the suffrage amendment by the State Legislature.

During the week of April 17th, demonstrations took place in Vermont, Delaware and Connecticut, April 21st Mrs. Olzendam, Chairman of Ratification in Vermont, with 400 women from all over the State appeared in Montpelier and waited upon Governor Clement. The same week Delaware suffragists rallied on the green at Dover.

In order to present an appeal and to register a protest from the women of the nation to Governor Holcomb of Connecticut, who had refused to call the special session, an emergency corps composed of women from States where women voted and from States where the women's vote would

depend upon Governor Holcomb's action, was organized by Mrs. Catt. Arrangements for bringing the women into the State were made by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Forty-seven women from forty-seven States journeyed from the Pacific Coast from the North and South. They met in New York May 2nd and were guests of Mrs. Catt at a dinner at Hotel McAlpin. The next morning they left for Hartford where later in the day with Miss Ludington representing Connecticut making forty-eight, they separated into four groups of twelve each, speaking in New Haven, Bridgeport, Water-bury and Norwich, later separating into twelve groups of four each they covered nearly all the towns in the State, holding forty-eight rallies. Resolutions were unanimously passed at these meetings all of which were presented at the hearing before the governor on the last day of their stay in Connecticut.

Governor Holcomb remained immovable saying that while the arguments presented proved that among *many* women and some men there was a desire for a special session, they did *not* prove the existence of a special emergency. However, *we* know that the Emergency Corps did help to create public sympathy and press the demand for ratification by Connecticut.

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The expense of the Emergency Corps was \$5,543.90 which was paid by the Leslie Commission.

In May to further help the campaign, Mrs. Catt made an appeal to all State Presidents to write Governors Holcomb of Connecticut and Clement of Vermont enclosing these letters in envelopes addressed to Miss Ludington and Mrs. Olzendam in order to insure safe delivery. She asked that the appeal be made from the standpoint of national issue emergency, keeping the question out of the presidential campaign and that the sending of these letters be nation wide, the larger States mailing at least 200.

While training the batteries on the Republican States of Connecticut and Vermont, she asked that batteries be trained also on the Democratic State of Louisiana and that letters be sent to the speaker of the House and presiding officer of the Senate urging ratification.

From April 1st when the Delaware Senate passed the ratification resolution to June 2nd, the fate of ratification in that State was uncertain. On June 2nd the vote came in the House on taking the question out of the Committee of the Whole. This was lost, thus defeating ratification.

Louisiana defeated ratification July 8th and North Carolina August 19th.

Tennessee gave the thirty-sixth ratification on August 18th and Connecticut the 37th on September 14th. In Connecticut the vote was unanimous in the Senate with only 11 negative votes out of 227

in the House. Nebraska women voted on their own enfranchisement by action of Constitutional Convention at the special election September 21st, 1920, when proposed amendments to the State Constitution were submitted and received favorable majority. Vermont ratified February 8th, unanimously in both Houses.

One of the biggest gifts to any State was that of Mrs. Catt to Tennessee where she went herself to assist with ratification. Tennessee women understand that we are not depreciating their good work, power and influence when we say that without the guiding hand and directing wisdom of Mrs. Catt, Tennessee would probably not have been the thirty-sixth State.

The bill passed the Senate August 13th by a vote of 25 to 4 and the House by a vote of 50 to 46 Wednesday, August 18th. The proclamation certifying the ratification was signed by Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby August 26th.

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On the evening of August 27th came the big mass meeting to welcome Mrs. Catt to Washington. On thirty-six hours notice Miss Caroline I. Reilly, Secretary of the Headquarters of the National League of Women Voters worked out the details and aided by Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, 5th Vice President and Mrs. J.C. Cantrill of Kentucky a Director of the National American Woman Suffrage Association with other Washington women secured a tremendous meeting—an outpouring of thanksgiving which was part of the great miracle; for Poli's Theatre was packed from the topmost gallery to the lines of standees on the floor and a crowd as large again hopefully on the sidewalks for admission.

The program was headed, "The Battle of Tennessee" and like a row of graduates with great bunches of roses in their arms and against a beautiful background of flags and flowers sat those who had come from the battlefield of Tennessee.

Mrs. Maud Wood Park presided and each speaker contributed her quota to the story of the battle.

Mrs. Catt spoke of "The Last Fight."

Miss Charl Williams, "The Help of Political Parties."

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, "The Men Who Ran Away," and

Miss Marjorie Shuler, "The Immortal 49."

Miss Hay, Mrs. Brown, Miss Ogden and Mrs. Shuler came from New York City and Miss Hay in her old familiar role made the collection speech, probably the last one that will ever be taken at a National

American Woman Suffrage meeting. The call to service for the women of the nation was given by Secretary Colby who said in part, "Let Party serve you but not dominate you. Do not let party feeling cast a film before your eyes. Be loyal to public sentiment. Vote your convictions. Be good Americans, keep open and unbiased minds."

What happened in New York when Mrs. Catt reached home belonged to everybody. The old suffrage guard of New York City was there but the Governor of the State of New York Al Smith and Senator Calder were also there. The welcome extended from the police force, suffrage friends from nearby cities and towns and the National's staff of workers to the manager and elevator girls of the building at 171 Madison Avenue.

A suit was brought immediately in the name of Charles L. 20 Fairchild of the American Constitutional League to restrain Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby from issuing a proclamation of the suffrage amendment. It was brought before the District of Columbia Supreme Court whose decision was sustained by the Court of Appeals. October 4th the case was dismissed as "frivolous and taken for delay" and an injunction was denied.

The Fairchild case was then carried to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it now rests. Other rumors of threatened litigation followed so that constant attention had to be focussed upon the opposition. It was cause for great satisfaction that the best lawyer in Tennessee had been retained and that the National Association had ex-Justice Charles Evans Hughes in charge in case action was carried to the Federal Courts.

But while nation as a whole was taking woman suffrage for granted, in Baltimore men were invoking the judicial power of the United States Government to take away the vote from American women in so far as the 19th Amendment to the Constitution had given it to them.

The case presented was called the case of Leser vs. Garnett. Judge Leser and his associates representing the Maryland League for State Defense, a group organized to defeat ratification, and Mr. Garnett representing the Board of Registry of the 7th Precinct of the 11th Ward of Baltimore, where on October 12th, 1920, Judge Leser challenged the registration of Cecilia S. Waters (white) and Mary D. Randolph (colored) in order to test the validity of what the antis like to call the "alleged" 19th Amendment.

The plea of the anti-suffragists was that the amendment went beyond the amending power of Article V, the provision for amending the Constitution, and was not legally ratified by 36 States.

The objections as touching Article V were quite fantastic especially the argument that the 19th Amendment was in conflict with the right of the States to “equal suffrage in the Senate” and “a republican form of government.”

The States arraigned as having illegally ratified were West Virginia and Missouri.

The case came before the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Heusler presiding. The plaintiff was mostly Mr. Everett Wheeler. The legal engagement lasted four full days. The petitioners lost.

Judge Heusler ruled that the power to amend the Constitution of the United States granted by the Fifth Article thereof is without 21 limit except as to the words, “equal suffrage in the Senate,” and that those words have no other meaning than that hereinbefore announced; that by no implication can you read a limit to that power, and that the aforesaid 19th Amendment does not in any way violate the guarantee contained in Section 4, Article 4 of the said Constitution, which provides that “the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government,” etc.

He added—“The court is further of the opinion from all the exhibits and other evidence submitted that there was due, legal and proper ratification of the amendment of the required number of State Legislatures. Accordingly all the instructions submitted will be refused and an order signed dismissing the petition with costs.”

Incidentally, Mr. Wheeler contended that three-fourths of the States had not legally ratified. To which the Court answered: “There was one legal and proper ratification of the amendment by the required number of State Legislatures.”

The case was then carried to the Maryland Court of Appeals and the date of April 7th set for the hearing. This case will no doubt reach the Federal Supreme Court. *

*** On June 28, the Judge affirmed the decision of the lower court. The case was then taken to the U.S. Supreme Court, which gave a decision adverse to all the claims and established the validity of the Federal Suffrage Amendment beyond all further controversy.**

Early in the autumn Mrs. Catt requested Presidents to ascertain from State Election Boards, Attorney Generals and Governors if facilities would be offered the women to register and vote and to notify the National office if all obstacles had been removed. They were so removed in all States except Mississippi and Georgia where the women did not vote in November because the state laws required registration of all voters prior to the date of the proclamation.

12. *Celebrating the Victory.* —In accordance with the request of the National Board, the Saturday following ratification was to be used as a day of special rejoicing, the victory to be celebrated with the ringing of bells and an open-air demonstration wherever possible.

From Boston, where singing the Woman's Doxology hundreds of Massachusetts women marched from the Common to historic Faneuil Hall, and where in the old North Church Tower, with the 22 swinging ropes in hands of women, the celebrated bells rang out "My Country 'Tis of Thee," followed by a riot of joyous music; and from Philadelphia where a jubilee celebration was staged in Independence Square to the far coast of the Pacific, throughout the length and breadth of the land, women responded with a *big, grand, glorious and noisy celebration*. Nowhere was it more joyous than in Wyoming.

In order to show that the suffragists knew that their work had come to an end a Thanksgiving Proclamation was sent out November 10th with the request that all former State suffrage associations issue some sort of public statement of gratitude on Thanksgiving Day, sending copies of the proclamation to the press and to all local clubs in the State, and wherever possible, calling together the suffragists for a last public meeting. This suggestion also met with a ready response.

In the proclamation we thanked Almighty God, then the 65th and 66th Congresses, the major parties and the minor parties, felicitated ourselves that after so long a voyage and so many storms we had at last arrived in port, and congratulated ourselves on the fact that so many women had gone to the polls to participate in the election.

Suffrage for the District of Columbia. —Early in the year the former suffrage associations of the District of Columbia merged into a new body, the aim of which was to secure the vote for the men and women of the District. Before the Civil War, men voted there. After the war, white voters appealed to Congress to disfranchise all the people of the District in order to save themselves from negro domination. Of late years, the movement to secure the vote for the people of the District has grown more and more insistent. It is not so easy a proposition to enfranchise as it was to disfranchise the District of Columbia, and various bills and proposals have in the past been put forward as the best way. The method invariably had divided the friends of District suffrage. However, the workers for enfranchisement made a plan which has united and inspired them all. They propose an amendment to the Federal Constitution (which of course must pass Congress by a two-thirds vote, and then be ratified by thirty-six States) conferring upon Congress the right to extend the vote to the District. On January 11th there was a hearing upon this proposal. A message was read from Mrs. Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. There is opposition to the measure on the part of men, and probably women, who like the care-free method of having Congress

do the governing of Washington, but hundreds of former National American suffrage workers are interested and active in the campaign. Congress adjourned without action.

IN MEMORIAM. Again this year as last our records show loss by death of some of our most valued workers—perhaps none more widely known or sincerely mourned than Mrs. Madeleine McDowell Breckenridge, who passed away suddenly last Thanksgiving Day. She a woman of power influence of great intellectual ability. The sorrow in her going was universal. The flag on the Federal Building in Lexington hung at half mast; all the street cars stopped running. They called her one of Kentucky's foremost citizens. The world will treasure the knowledge of her beautiful useful life.

The news of the death of Dr. Maria L. Sanford, Professor Emeritus in the University of Minnesota, came with a shock.

She died suddenly April 21st at the Home of United States Senator Knute Nelson where she was a guest. Dr. Sanford's speech in Chicago was one of the events of the Convention. Age seemed not to have touched her, so youthful and full of life was her spirit. She was not only a pioneer of suffrage but she was also a pioneer in wrenching an education from world which at that time denied it to those of her sex. She gave value received to the same world when she became one of the leading women educators of the country.

Those who attended the Chicago Convention will recall the figure of Helen Ekin Starrett who addressed the Convention several times. Mrs. Starrett died in Portland, Oregon, in December. She was a pioneer, actively associated with Susan B. Anthony and one of the best known women leaders of Chicago.

The long, long struggle is ended. We know that without the vision, without the sword of the spirit and without the leader, our cause would have perished. To the greatest leader an army of workers ever had, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, we offer our unstinted praise today. The arduous labor for the ballot has covered a period of seventy years. Those who have worked at the task are many. The finished fabric rests complete upon the loom. It has 24 been woven with the sacrifice, service and devotion of the great and small, the rich and the poor. Every sort of service from every type of women and in giving the service, women have learned the great lessons of life. Concentration of thought, coordination of plans, cooperation in work, comradeship of spirit which has bound us all together in one whole. The vista of future usefulness has opened before us. Every quality possessed by women will be taxed to accomplish the great things demanded of a new Democracy, a new Civilization, a new World, "Where the mind is without fear and the head is held high; Where knowledge is free; Where the world is not broken up into fragments by narrow domestic walls; Where words come out from the depth of truth; Where tireless striving stretches its arms toward perfection; where the

clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the desert sand of dead habit; Where the mind is led forward into ever-widening thought and action— Into that heaven of freedom, my Father, let my country awake.

Nettie Rogers Shuler.

TREASURER'S REPORT Statement of Receipts and Disbursements January 1, 1920, to March 31, 1921

RECEIPTS

Pledges (St. Louis) \$9,605.00

Dues 2,035.20

Donations (General) 1,436.59

Donations (Ratification Campaign) 13,372.29

Literature Sales 262.51

Bank Interest 249.20

Dividends 885.00

Legacy (Mrs. Frances Fort Brown) 3,000.00

Legacy (Estate Julia B. Nelson) 100.00

Sale Cincinnati St. Ry. Stock. 3,562.00

Collection Mass Meeting Chicago 324.09

Sale Furniture 121.00

Miscellaneous 66.41

\$35,019.29

Balance on hand January 1st, 1920 10,905.55

\$45,924.84

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DISBURSEMENTS

Headquarters:

Salaries \$12,447.67

Telephone and Telegrams 1,165.31

Postage 776.55

Office Supplies and Stationery 566.21

Rent 4,372.11

Audit Fee 200.00

Miscellaneous 204.25

\$19,732.10

Ratification Campaign:

Vermont \$1,312.96

West Virginia 724.96

North Carolina 3,048.41

South Carolina 525.00

Delaware 2,026.22

Tennessee 1,716.49

Virginia 1,020.01

Mississippi 1,416.19

Connecticut 129.32

Oklahoma 41.02

Miscellaneous 491.19

\$12,451.77

General Miscellaneous:

Convention Expenses 1920 \$4,351.28

League Women Voters Expenses Chairmen Committees 1,320.57

Printing 2,709.58

Traveling Expenses Officers Special Missions 983.96

Legal Fees Tennessee 900.00

Nebraska Campaign Constitution Amend. 200.00

Band Mass Meeting Washington 175.00

Liquidation Nat. Woman Suf. Pub. Co. 2,500.00

Loan League Women Voters Literature Bill 123.75

Miscellaneous 131.75

\$13,395.79

\$45,579.66

Balance on Hand April 1, 1921 345.18

\$45,924.84

Assets:

Bonds \$6,960.00

Cash in Bank 345.18

\$7,305.18

Less amount due Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission 3,771.12

\$3,534.06

Emma Winner Rogers, *Treasurer*.

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WOMEN'S OVERSEA HOSPITALS REPORT

At the Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in Chicago, February 16th, 1920, on motion of Mrs. Raymond Brown, duly seconded, it was voted that owing to the closeness of the vote on the disposition of the Overseas Hospitals Fund, that the money remaining in that fund be equally divided between the Oversea work in France of the American Women's Hospitals and the American Hospital for French Wounded in Rheims.

In July in accordance with the above action, \$16,000 was sent to Dr. Sue Radcliffe, Treasurer of the American Women's Hospitals, and \$16,000 to Anna Murray Vail, Treasurer of the American Fund for French Wounded. Later the balance remaining in the French bank at Rheims, which on May 1st, 1920, was 24,735.88 francs, was also equally divided between the two associations.

A small amount had been left in the Columbia Trust for outstanding bills. After payment of these, the remainder was sent January 1st, 1921, to Dr. Le Fort, in charge of American Temporary Hospital at Rheims, toward the overhauling of the second white ambulance.

Emma Winner Rogers, *Treasurer*.

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION Wednesday, June 22, 1921 Held at the Headquarters, 171 Madison Avenue, New York

The meeting was called to order at 10:30 by the President, Mrs. Catt. Present: Board Members: Mrs. Catt, Miss Hay, Mrs. Brown, Miss Ogden, Mrs. Shuler.

State Executive Member—Mrs. Cox, Indiana.

Upon motion of Miss Hay, duly seconded, it was voted that Mrs. Cox of Indiana act as Secretary in conformity with Article IX, Section 1, second paragraph which reads: "A Secretary other than a member of the Board of Directors shall be nominated and elected by acclamation, etc."

The Chair stated that this meeting of the Executive Council had been called for the sole purpose of acting on the substitution of another Constitution, for the one under which the National American Woman Suffrage Association was working at the time of the Chicago Convention, February, 1920, the substitute constitution to provide for the perpetuity of the Association until the last task had been completed. She stated that there had been sent, May 19th, to all members of the Executive Council notices of meeting June 22nd, waivers of the six weeks' notice to be signed by council members, also copies of the constitution the same as those now distributed to members present, with the exception of one typographical error in Article V, the insertion of the words "and Executive Board members" between the words "Presidents" and "of."

The corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Shuler, called the roll showing that 51 organizations were entitled to vote which with Presidents, State Executive Members and National officers totalled 82. She reported that 66 affirmative votes had been cast by the members of the Executive Council, to waive the six weeks' notice.

On motion of Miss Ogden, duly seconded, it was voted that the reading of the Constitution be omitted.

A letter was read from Mrs. George Gellhorn, a Director of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, making the following proposal, that under Article II, Numbers (3), (4), and (5) be stricken out and that Number (3) read "and to remove, so far as it is possible, all discriminations against women on account of sex."

The Chair explained that Numbers (3), (4) and (5) were added to the objects in the substitute constitution because they occurred in the original articles of incorporation.

At this point Mrs. Brown asked whether an amendment to the Constitution would be covered by the proxies given by the members for substitution, or whether it would be construed as new business.

The Chair ruled that it was new business.

Upon motion of Miss Ogden, duly seconded, it was voted that a sixth object be added under Article II in the substitute constitution to read "and to remove as far as it is possible all discriminations against women on account of sex.

The votes on this proposition were cast as follows:

Mrs. Catt 21 (20 proxies)

Miss Hay 5 (4 proxies)

Miss Ogden 2 (1 proxy)

Mrs. Brown 1

Mrs. Shuler 4 (3 proxies)

Mrs. Cox 1

The number of votes cast being a majority of those entitled to vote (66) the President declared the Constitution as amended, adopted.

Upon motion of Miss Hay, duly seconded, it was voted that the Constitution as amended be substituted for the present Constitution. The Constitution as adopted reads(See substitute Constitution).

The President spoke of the desire of the Treasurer to own the files, desk and chair in her office at National Headquarters which had been hers for so many years.

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Upon motion of Mrs. Shuler, duly seconded, it was voted that the request of Mrs. Rogers be granted with pleasure.

Mrs. Catt stated that Mrs. Harper had brought up the question of the disposition of the two book cases, a dark oak table and a desk chair, all of which had been in use in the department of General Publicity of the National American Woman Suffrage Association when she was its chairman. Mrs. Harper stated that the two book cases and the table were the personal property of Miss Reilly and the chair belonged to her.

Upon motion of Mrs. Brown, duly seconded, it was voted that the chair be delivered to Mrs. Harper and the cases and the table be delivered to Miss Reilly when the National was ready to vacate its present headquarters.

Mrs. Brown brought up the question of ownership of the various articles of furniture in the Headquarters.

Upon motion of Mrs. Cox, duly seemed, it was voted that an inventory be made of all furniture now on the 14th floor and that it be credited to its owners, the Leslie Commission, the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the Woman Citizen. Miss Bates, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Shuler to constitute the committee.

The Chair spoke of a letter received from the Treasurer, Mrs. Rogers, stating that the National's rent was out of proportion to the space occupied, and asking that an adjustment be made and the rent now paid by the National Association—\$277.77 per month—be reduced.

Upon motion of Miss Hay, duly seconded, it was voted that the National continue to pay the present rent until other arrangements are made.

Upon motion of Mrs. Cox, duly seconded, it was voted to adjourn.

LENORE HANNA COX, *Secretary Executive Council*.

CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION^{*} - ARTICLE I Name

^{*} This Constitution was adopted by a unanimous vote of the members of the Executive Council.

The name of this body shall be the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

ARTICLE II Object

The object of this Association shall be (1) to secure the vote to the women citizens of the United States by appropriate National and State legislation, (2) to increase the effectiveness of women's votes in furthering better government, (3) the education of women, (4) the mutual improvement of the members, (5) the general diffusion of knowledge among women, and (6) to remove so far as it is possible all discriminations against women on account of sex.

ARTICLE III Board of Directors

Section 1. The Board of Directors of the Association shall consist of the officers of the Association as elected at the convention of 1920 and the Directors elected at the Convention of 1921, and their successors chosen in the manner hereinafter provided.

Section 2. Vacancies in the Board of Directors shall be filled by a majority vote of the remaining directors at any special meeting called for that purpose, or at any regular meeting or by correspondence.

Section 3. In case of entire Board of Directors shall die or resign, the secretary of the Executive Council shall call a special meeting of the Executive Council, by which body a Board of Directors shall then be elected.

Section 4. The Board of Directors may adopt such rules and regulations for their meetings, the conduct thereof and the management of the affairs of the Association as they may deem proper, not inconsistent with the laws of the District of Columbia, the Constitution of the United States or this Constitution. But in their management of the affairs of the Association the Board of Directors shall incur no financial obligations for anything beyond the assets which are in their hands, unless they shall make themselves responsible for securing the means to meet such obligations.

ARTICLE IV Officers—Duties and Liabilities

Section 1. The officers shall be a president, five vice-presidents, a corresponding secretary, a treasurer, a recording secretary and eight directors chosen at an annual meeting of the Board of Directors.

Section 2. The president shall perform all duties incident to the office.

Section 3. The vice-president in their order shall, in the absence or incapacity of the president, perform the duties of the president.

Section 4. The recording secretary shall keep the minutes of the Association, a record of all its proceedings and shall perform all the duties incident to her office.

Section 5. The corresponding secretary shall attend to the general correspondence of the Association.

Section 6. The treasurer shall have the custody of all funds and securities of the Association, shall pay the bills of the Association and sign all checks and orders for the disbursement of the Association's moneys, which shall be countersigned by another director, preferably the president, and shall collect all pledges and moneys payable to the Association.

The treasurer shall keep an accurate account of receipts and disbursements and shall send a monthly summary to the directors.

ARTICLE V Executive Council—Duties and Powers

The Executive Council shall consist of the Board of Directors of the Association and the Presidents and Executive Board Members of State Auxiliaries as of February, 1920, or their respective proxies, and their successors.

ARTICLE VI Amendments

This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of any regularly called meeting of the Board of Directors or by correspondence with members of the Board of Directors after a six weeks' notice has been given by mail, or waivers of notice have been duly signed by a majority of all voting members.

Final Statement of Receipts and Disbursements April 1, 1921, to September 30, 1922

RECEIPTS

Pledges (St. Louis) \$372.19

Donations 205.36

Literature 56.74

Eight \$1,000.00 N. Y. City Bonds Sold 7,026.25

Interest on Above 155.61

Supplies (Sales) 30.08

Congressional Committee (Bank Balance) 26.53

Furniture and Fixtures Sold 629.50

Nat. Woman Suf. Pub. Co. Loan 314.22

Miscellaneous 19.91

\$8,836.39

Balance on hand April 1st, 1921 345.18

\$9,181.57

DISBURSEMENTS

Headquarters:

Salaries \$4,749.15

Telephone and Telegrams 219.80

Postage 148.89

Rent 2,449.93

Audit Fee 75.00

Bonus (E. Bates) 250.00

Express 31.78

Water and Ice 7.37

Christmas Gifts to Help and Balance Expense Christmas Party 49.00

Miscellaneous 38.12

\$8,019.04

General Miscellaneous:

Allowance on Board Members Expenses to Cleveland and Expenses Job Hedges-Speaker \$326.11

Printing Pamphlet Convention versus Primary 104.25

Reimbursement (Augusta Howard) 100.00

Framing Copy of Proclamation and Pen for Smithsonian Archives 7.25

\$537.61

\$8,556.65

Balance Oct. 1st, 1922 \$624.92

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Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Treasurer of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, passed away March 3, 1922, at her home in New York City. At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the Association, held April 11, 1922, the following resolutions of sympathy were unanimously adopted: *Whereas*, Death has removed from our midst one of our dearly loved officer, Emma Winner Rogers, the Treasurer of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and

Whereas, Throughout her long association of eight years Mrs. Rogers has endeared herself to each and every member of the board because of her loyal spirit of co-operation, faithfulness and persistence of effort: *Therefore*, We, the Board of the National American Woman Suffrage

Association in meeting assembled April 11, 1922, wish to express to Judge Rogers and the family your deep sense of grief at her loss and our belief that the politics she advocated and the characteristics she exemplified will live on in the hearts of all who knew her.

"We cannot say and we will not say That she is dead, she is just away; With the cheery smile and a wave of the hand She has wandered into an unknown land And left us thinking how very fair It needs must be since she lingers there."

AFFILIATED MEMBERS

ALABAMA—Equal Suffrage Association.

Pres. Mrs. Solon Jacobs, 1818 Second Ave., Birmingham.

ARIZONA—League of Women Voters.

Chairman Mrs. Eugene Brady O'Neill, 30 West Willetta St., Phoenix.

ARKANSAS—League of Women Voters.

Chairman Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, 1515 Cumberland St., Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA—League of Women Voters.

Chairman Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, 891 So. Orange Grove Blvd., Pasadena.

COLORADO—Equal Suffrage Association.

Pres Mrs. Lucy I. Harrington, 1426 Milwaukee Ave., Denver.

CONNECTICUT—Women Suffrage Association.

Pres. Miss Katharine Ludington, 55 Pratt St., Hartford, Conn.

Mem. Ex. Coun. Mrs. Grace Gallatin Seton, Greenwich.

DELAWARE—Equal Suffrage Association.

Pres. Mrs. Henry Ridgely, Dover.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—State Equal Suffrage Association.

Pres. Miss Mary O'Toole, Hibbs Bldg., Washington.

FLORIDA—Equal Suffrage Association.

Pres. Mrs. John Fuller, Orlando.

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FRIENDS EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

Pres. Mrs. Edward O. Janney 825 Newington Ave., Baltimore.

GEORGIA—Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia.

Pres. Mrs. Emily C. McDougald, 87 East 15th St., Atlanta.

GEORGIA—Woman Suffrage Association.

Pres. Mrs. Mary L. McLendon, 139 Washington St., Atlanta. (Deceased.)

IDAHO—League of Women Voters.

Chairman Miss Margaret Roberts, 220 Jefferson St., Boise.

ILLINOIS—Equal Suffrage Association.

Pres. Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, 603 Tower Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Mem. Ex. Co., Mrs. Blanche B. West, Bushnell.

ILLINOIS—Chicago Equal Suffrage Association.

Pres. Mrs. Jacob Baur, 30 Cedar St., Chicago.

ILLINOIS—Suffrage Amendment Alliance.

Pres. Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, 112 W. Adams St., Chicago.

ILLINOIS—Evanston Political Equality League.

Pres. Mrs. Robert Cunningham, 1718 Orrington Ave., Evanston.

INDIANA—Equal Suffrage Association.

Pres. Mrs. Anna Dunn Noland, 424½ Broadway, Logansport.

INDIANA—Womans Franchise League.

Pres. Miss Helen Benbridge, 605 Trust Bldg., Terre Haute.

Mem. Ex. Coun. Mrs. Lewis J. Cox, Terre Haute.

IOWA—Equal Suffrage Association.

Pres. Miss Flora Dunlap, Roadside Settlement, Des Moines.

Mem. Ex. Coun. Mrs. E. T. Koch, 1900 First Ave., Cedar Rapids.

KANSAS—Equal Suffrage Association.

Pres. Mrs. Catherine A. Hoffman, Enterprise. (Deceased).

KENTUCKY—Equal Rights Association.

Pres. Mrs. Desha Breckenridge, Lexington. (Deceased.)

Mem. Ex. Coun. Mrs. Edmund Post, Paducah.

LOUISIANA—Woman Suffrage Party.

Pres. Mrs. Lydia Wickliffe Holmes, 417 Royal St., New Orleans.

MAINE—Woman Suffrage Association.

Pres. Miss Mabel Connor, 16 Elm St., Augusta.

MARYLAND—Woman Suffrage League.

Pres. Mrs. Charles E. Ellicott, 2 E. Lexington St., Baltimore.

Mem. Ex. Coun.

MARYLAND—Woman Suffrage Association.

Pres. Mrs. Emma Maddox Funck, 1631 Eutaw St., Baltimore.

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MASSACHUSETTS—Woman Suffrage Association.

Pres. Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, 3 Monadnock St., Dorchester.

Mem. Ex. Coun. Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, 585 Boylston St., Boylston.

MICHIGAN—Equal Suffrage Association.

Pres. Mrs. Wilbur Brotherton, 106 Pingree St., Detroit.

Mem. Ex. Coun. Dr. Blanche M. Haines, Three Rivers.

MINNESOTA—League of Women Voters.

Chairman Mrs. Andreas Ueland, 321-323 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis.

Mem. Ex. Coun. Miss Marguerite Wells, 321-323 Meyers Arcade, Minneapolis.

MISSISSIPPI—Woman Suffrage Association.

Pres. Mrs. B. H. Trotter, Winona.

MISSOURI—Equal Suffrage Association.

Pres. Mrs. George Gellhorn, 4366 McPherson St., St. Louis.

Mem. Ex. Coun. Mrs. David O'Neill, 6480 Forsyth Road, St. Louis.

MONTANA—League of Women Voters.

Chairman Mrs. May J. Crichton, Helena.

NATIONAL MEN'S LEAGUE.

Pres. Mr. James Lees Laidlaw, 26 Broadway, New York City.

NEBRASKA—Woman Suffrage Association.

Pres. Mrs. Charles Deitrich, Hastings.

Mem. Ex. Coun.

NEVADA—Ratification Committee.

Chairman Mrs. Frank G. Patrick, Box 287, Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Equal Suffrage Association.

Pres. Miss Martha S. Kimball, Portsmouth.

NEW JERSEY—Woman Suffrage Association.

Pres. Mrs. E. F. Feickert, Colonial Farms, Dunellen.

Mem. Ex. Coun. Miss Helen Lippincott.

NEW YORK—State League of Women Voters.

Chairman Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, 303 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Mem. Ex. Coun. Mrs. William Belknap, 700 W. 179th St., New York City.

NEW YORK—City Woman Suffrage Party.

Chairman Miss Mary Garrett Hay, 37 W. 39th St., N. Y. City.

NORTH CAROLINA—Equal Suffrage League.

Pres. Miss Gertrude Weil, Goldsboro.

NORTH DAKOTA—Votes for Women League.

Pres. Mrs. Robert Clendening, 324 De Lendrecie Bldg., Fargo.

Mem. Ex. Coun. Mrs. Emma S. Pierce.

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OHIO—Woman Suffrage Association.

Pres. Mrs. Harriett Taylor Upton, Masonic Bldg., Warren.

Mem. Ex. Coun. Mrs. O. F. Davisson, 307 Central Avenue, Dayton.

OKLAHOMA—State Woman Suffrage Campaign Committee for Ratification.

Chairman Miss Katherine Pierce, 112 North Broadway, Oklahoma City.

OREGON—National League of Women Voters, Oregon Branch.

Pres. Mrs. C. B. Simmons, 512 Platt Bldg., Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA—League of Women Citizens.

Chairman Mrs. John O. Miller, 1606 Finance Bldg., Phila.

Mem. Ex. Coun. Mrs. Lewis L. Smith, 1606 Finance Bldg., Phila.

PENNSYLVANIA—Woman Suffrage Society of the County of Philadelphia.

Pres. Miss Sara D. Chambers, 5300 Media St., Phila.

RHODE ISLAND—Equal Suffrage Association.

Pres. Miss Mary B. Anthony, 324 Butler Exchange, Providence.

RHODE ISLAND—Woman Suffrage Party.

Pres. Miss Leila P. Andrews, 87 Weybosset St., Providence.

Mem. Ex. Coun. Mary T. Cass.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Equal Suffrage League.

Pres. Mrs. Julian B. Salley, Aiken, So. Carolina.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Universal Franchise League.

Pres. Mrs. John L. Pyle, Huron.

TENNESSEE—Woman Suffrage Association.

Pres. Mrs. George Fort Milton, Chattanooga.

Mem. Ex. Coun. Mrs. Edward E. Eslick.

TEXAS—Woman Suffrage Association.

Pres. Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, 1014 Myrtle St., Georgetown.

Mem. Ex. Coun. Mrs. Elizabeth Herndon Potter, Tyler.

UTAH—League of Women Voters.

Chairman Mrs. C. S. Kinney, 820 E. Fourth So. St., Salt Lake City.

VERMONT—Equal Suffrage Association.

Pres. Dr. Marion R. Horton, Windsor.

VIRGINIA—Equal Suffrage League.

Pres. Mrs. Lila Mead Valentine, 100 N. 4th St., Richmond. (Deceased.)

Mem. Ex. Coun. Mrs. John H. Lewis, 609 Court St., Lynchburg.

WASHINGTON—League of Women Voters.

Chairman Mrs. Edward P. Fick, 3208 Hunter Blvd. Seattle.

WEST VIRGINIA—Equal Suffrage Association.

Pres. Mrs. John L. Ruhl, 205 E. Main St., Clarksburg.

Mem. Ex. Coun. Miss Elsie B. Murphy, "Claymont," Charlestown.

WISCONSIN—League of Women Voters.

Chairman Mrs. Ben Hooper, 210 Plankinton Arcade, Milwaukee.

WYOMING—League of Women Voters.

Chairman Mrs. Melville C. Brown, Laramie.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER

LADIES OF THE MACCABEES.

Great Commander Frances E. Burns, St. Louis, Mich.

CALENDAR OF ANNUAL CONVENTIONS

1891—Washington, D. C., February 22-26.

1892—Washington, D. C., February 19-21.

1893—Washington, D. C., January 16-19.

1894—Washington, D. C., February 15-20.

1895—Atlanta, Ga., January 31 to February 5.

1896—Washington, D. C., January 23-28.

1897—Des Moines, Ia., January 26-29.

1898—Washington, D. C., February 13-19.

1899—Grand Rapids, Mich., April 27 to May 3.

1900—Washington, D. C., February 8-14.

1901—Minneapolis, Minn., June 1-5.

- 1902—Washington, D. C., February 14-18.
- 1903—New Orleans, La., March 15-25.
- 1904—Washington, D. C., February 11-17.
- 1905—Portland, Ore., June 28 to July 5.
- 1906—Baltimore, Md., February 7-13.
- 1907—Chicago, Ill., February 14-19.
- 1908—Buffalo, N. Y., October 15-21.
- 1909—Seattle, Wash., July 1-6.
- 1910—Washington, D. C., April 14-19.
- 1911—Louisville, Ky., October 19-25.
- 1912—Philadelphia, Pa., November 21-26.
- 1913—Washington, D. C., November 29 to December 5.
- 1914—Nashville, Tenn., November 12-17.
- 1915—Washington, D. C., December 14-19.
- 1916—Atlantic City, N. J., September 5-10.
- 1917—Washington, D. C., December 12-15.
- 1918 and
- 1919—St. Louis, Mo., March 24-29.
- 1920—Chicago, Ill., February 12-18.
- 1921—Cleveland, Ohio, April 13.

PRESIDENTS OF THE ASSOCIATION

1890-1892 Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

1892-1900 Susan B. Anthony.

1900-1904 Carrie Chapman Catt.

1904-1915 Anna Howard Shaw.

1915- Carrie Chapman Catt.